Markhams

METHOD:
OR
EPITOME.

WHEREIN IS SHEWED his approved Remedies for all Diſeaſes *whatſoever, incident to Horſes, and they* are almoſt 300. all cured with twelue *Medicines onely, not of twelue pence coſt* and to be got commonly *euery where*

ALSO FOR CVRING OF all Oxen, Kine, Bulls, Calues, Sheep, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kind, Conies, all ſorts of Poultrie, all Water-fowle, as Geeſe, Ducks, Swans, & the like, Pigeons, all ſinging Birds, Hawkes of all kinde; and other creatures ſeruiceable for the vſe of man.

Diuided into twelue generall Poynts or Heads.

By GERVAS MARKHAM GENTLEMAN.

The ſeuenth Edition corrected.

LONDON
Printed by *Iohn Okes* for *Iohn Harriſon* and are to bee ſold at his ſhop in *Pater noſter Row*, at the ſigne of the golden *Vnicorne*. 1641.

1976.17

A Preface to the old and *new Readers*.

THis is an Age (gentle reader) of much inquiſition and examination of mens printed workes: neither is it in my conceit either vnreaſonable, or vnneceſſary that men ſhould giue account for their labours, eſpecially where they make the world beleeue they do the world a particular profit, for otherwiſe the world might come to be cõſened. Therefore for my ſelfe, thus me thinks I heare the world ſay: Sir, why load you thus both mens mindes and the Booke-ſellers ſtalls with ſuch change and variety of

Bookes, all upon one ſubiect, as if men were tyed to your readings? Me thinks the little pamphlet you firſt publiſht, might haue giuen ſatisfaction. To this I anſwere: That Pamphlet was the milke of my firſt experience, drawne not to nouriſh the world, but to giue a little ſatisfaction to a noble Kinſman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was ſtolne, and put to printing without my knowledge; ſo that to ſhield both mine owne ſhame and the bookes, I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went, and then, many iudicious Gentleman in the ſame Art found fault in the briefeneſſe thereof, ſaying that the ſcanting of my rules tooke away much ſatisfaction from the young Scholler, and that there was a lameneſſe therein, becauſe I had not handled the whole members of the Art, but here a finger, and there a toe as I was led by my owne fancie. Hence it came I writ the great Booke *Cavalarice*, and in it omitted nothing in my know-

knowledge appertinent to Horſmanſhip : but by reaſon of a too greedy and haſtie Booke ſeller, and the diſtributing of the worke into the hands of many Printers, it was not onely exceeding falſely printed, but alſo moſt part of the booke of cures left out, which was ſuch a maime to the Booke, that I was many yeares ſtird up by my friends to repaire that errour, which I did by writing that book intituled my *Maſter peice*, wherein I haue ſet down every diſeaſe, and every medicine, ſo full and ſo exactly that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdome, which knowes a medicine for any diſeaſe, which is true and good indeed, but I will finde the ſubſtance thereof in that booke, yet this booke did not ſatiſſie my friends, for they ſaid though it were a worke right good & neceſſary; yet the greatnes of the booke and the great price thereof, deprived poore men of the benifit; and that the multiplicity of the medicine, and the coſt

of the ingredients were such as poor men stood amazed at, and found the their beasts perisht before they could compasse that could cure them: from whence only I have with much labour and experience found out the contents of this booke, where with twelue medicines, not of twelue-pence cost, and to be got commonly every where, I will cure all the diseases that are in Horses whatsoever, & they are almost 300. This booke I hope the price wil not hinder, for it is determined onely for the good of the needfull to whose use if it prove as fortunate as it is faithfully and justly set downe, they will have cause to prayse God and loue me, for my great paines, in inlarging and correcting this latter Edition, as thou shalt finde. And whosoever desires to know more, I referre them to my booke called my Master-peece; which I have exactly amended lately.

Gervace Markham.

A briefe Table, shewing the *Contents of the twelve poynts* handled in this Booke.

THe first Point sheweth the Character or nature of the Horse; and how the Horse, being subiect almost to 300 diseases, yet all may be cured by 12 Medicines, & commonly to be gotten. Fol. 1

The second Point containeth the rares medicine that ever was found out for Horses, from Fol. 23 to 27

The third Point sheweth the nature of the Oxe, the Cow, Bull, and Calfe, and how to cure all the diseases incident to them, with seaven medicines from Fol 27 to 39

The fourth Point sheweth the nature of Sheepe, and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines from Fol. 39 to 46

The fift Point shewes the nature of Goates, and how to cure all diseases in them with two medicines, as from Fol 46 to 51

The sixt Poynt sheweth the nature of Swine, and how to cure all diseases in them with two medicines, from Fol. 51 to 56

The seventh Point sheweth the nature of all kinde of Dogs, and how to cure all the diseases in them with 3 medicines, from Fol. 56 to 61

The eight point sheweth the nature of Hares *and* Conies, *and how no cure all the diseases in them with one only medicine, from Fol.61. to65*

The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickins, Turkeyes, Pecockes, Pheasants, Partriges, Quailes, Cranes, House-doues, Stock-doves, Turtle-doves, *and the like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with four medicines, from Fol.65 to* 71

The tenth point sheweth the nature of all water-fowle, *as* Swans, Geese, Ducks, Tayles, Widgeons, Sheldraks, Plovers, Hernes, Puets, Bitters, Gulls, *and such like, and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine only from Fol.71 to* 80

The eleventh Point sheweth the nature of all singing and whistling birds, as Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linnet, *solitary* Sparrow Goldfinch, Miskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Callander, Blackbird, Throstle, Cordiall, Larke, *and such like; and how to cure all the diseases in them with three medicines, as from Fol.73 to* 80

The twelfth and last Point sheweth the Character and nature of all sorts of Hawkes, *and how to cure all the diseases in them with 6. medicines onely, as from Fol. 80 to* 85.

And concludeth with the nature of Red Fallow *Deare.* A

A CHARACTER
of the Nature of the Horſe.

Horſes of all the unreaſonable Creatures upon the earth, are of the greateſt underſtanding, having in them (as the Schoolemen affirme) a certaine naturall inſtinct, not onely of the knowledge of their riders, and keepers, but alſo of their own generation and diſcent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in ſuch wiſe that they will refuſe (as *Pliny* ſaith) to couple or ingendring with them: they are alſo of all creatures, the apteſt to learne any motion, and the readieſt to obey their teachers, having a greater love to exerciſe then any other beaſt. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceeding delight in the warres, and (as ſome Schoole-men affirme) have a certaine foreknowledge of battell, and will prepare themſelues man-like for the ſame. They will mourne for the loſſe, or deaths of their Maſters, and are ſo apt to endure labour, that it

is written of the horſes of the Sammerands, that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-wayes, without reſt or ſtay: they are naturally of long life, and by choice keeping, have beene brought to ſumme up fifty yeeres; but for thirty yeeres it is much ordinary. The Mares are leſſe lived, as till twenty, or five and twenty at the moſt. They are of all beaſts the moſt beautifull of ſhape, they are fit for the ſaddle at foure yeeres of age, for the warres at ſix, for the race at eight, and for hunting, or for extreame matches, at ten or eleven: the females beare their Foales full eleven months, and foale in the twelft: the beſt time for their ingendring is March, at the increaſe of the Moone, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her Foale ſtanding: they are ſuppoſed to bee ſo loving and kind to their generation, that if a Foale looſe the dam, yet the other Mares which are milch, will of their owne accord, lend their teats, and feed or nurſe up the orphen Foale. Horſes are ſubject to more diſeaſes then any other beaſt, for they haue full as many as belong to a man; and yet notwithſtanding, all thoſe diſeaſes may be cured by twelve medicines only, as you ſhall finde by reading of the ſequell which followeth. How

How to cure all the Infirmities in Horſes, either inward or outward, with twelve Medicines onely and all not worth twelue-pence

The firſt Poynt,

All theſe infirmities are cured by the firſt Medicine following

ALl Fevers in general,
The peſtilence.
A horſe taken.
The falling evill,
The palſie, or ſhaking evill.
The night Mare.
Hyde-bound.
All conſumptions.
The breſt griefe.
The anticor.
All tyredneſſe.
The loathing of meat.
Caſting out of drink.
All ſurfeits.
The hungry evill.
Sick liver,
Sicke gall.
Sicke Splene.
Sicke kidneyes.
The yellowes.
The dropſie.
Coſtiuenes in the body.
The Bots.
All wormes.
Piſſing bloud.
The mattering.
yard.
Shedding of the
ſeed.
Falling of the yard
Eating of hens dung
The falling of the
creſt.

The

The first Medicine.

IF the horse have beene brought weake by sicknesse, and that you finde it proceedeth from some inward infection, or corruption of blood, you shall give him in the morning fasting, two spoonefuls of the powders of *Diapente*, well brewed with foure spoonfull of honey, and tost too and fro in a pint of sweete wine, as Muskadine or Malmsey, and then ride or walke him up and downe in the *Sunne* an houre after: then set him up very warme in the stable, and let him fast an houre, and then give him such provinder as he will eate, and his hay sprinkled with a little water: but if his sickness proceed from any cold cause, or from over riding, and too sudden cooling, or from washing when he was hot, or such like, then you shall give the same quantity of *Diapente* & honey in *Sack*, or other hot wine, in the same manner, as aforesaid. But if his sicknesse be lesse contagious, or that *wine* is not ready to be had, then you shall giue the same quantity of the foresaid powder, and honey, either in a quart of strong *Ale*, or a quart of strong *Beere*, observing all the instructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called *Diapene*, or (of some) *Horse Methridate*, because it

it is a generall *antidote* or preſervative againſt all poyſonous infection, you ſhall make it in this manner. Take of *ariſtolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Mirrhe*, of *Bacchi-laures*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beate them all together in a Morter to a very fine powder, and then ſearſe it till not any groſſenes be left and then keepe it either in a cloſe pot, or in a bladder, and uſe it as before ſaid, when you ſhall have occaſion, and obſerue to doe it divers mornings together, if the ſickneſſe bee violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at leaſt hard too come by on the ſudden, therefore in caſe of ſuch extremity you ſhall take a good handfull of *Cellandine*, roots and leaves and all, and having pickt and cleanſed them, you ſhall take of *Wormewood*, of *Rue*, of each halfe a handfull; boyle theſe in a pottle of ſtrong *Ale or Beere* till a full halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the hearbs exceedingly, and then diſſolue into the drinke almoſt halfe a pound of ſweete butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the beſt *Triacle*: and being no more but Lukewarme, give it the horſe to drinke in the morning faſting, and ride or walke him an houre after it, then ſet him up warme, and let him faſt an other houre, then giue him meate as

afore

aforeſaid : and doe this divers mornings according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe. Now in this cure you muſt by no meanes forget to let the horſe blond in the neck-veine, an houre or two before you give him the firſt drinke, and let him bleed till you ſee the corrupt blond change and begin to looke pure, to know which, you ſhall ſave the firſt blood, and the laſt blood, in two ſaucers, and as they coole, they will eaſily ſhew you the difference. Now if your horſe happen to fall ſuddenly ſicke under you, as you travell when there is no Towne nor helpe neere you, then you ſhall preſently light from his backe and with a ſharpe poynted knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a ſtrong pointed tag, you ſhall pricke him in the roofe off the mouth amongſt the bars, ſomewhat neere to his uppermoſt teeth, and make him bleed well, walking him forward, and ſuffering him to champe and eate his owne blood, which is very wholeſome, and almoſt a preſent cure : now if the bloud ſtanch of it ſelfe (as commonly it will) then you ſhall preſently piſſe in his mouth, and ſo ride him with all gentleneſſe and eaſe homeward, and being ſet up Warme, waſh his mouth and noſtriles with vineger, and the next morning let him

blood

it is a generall *antidote* or preſervative againſt all poyſonous infection, you ſhall make it in this manner. Take of *ariſtolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Mirrhe*, of *Bacchi-laures*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beate them all together in a Morter to a very fine powder, and then ſearſe it till not any groſſenes be left and then keepe it either in a cloſe pot, or in a bladder, and uſe it as before ſaid, when you ſhall have occaſion, and obſerue to doe it diuers mornings together, if the ſickneſſe bee violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at leaſt hard too come by on the ſudden, therefore in caſe of ſuch extremity you ſhall take a good handfull of *Cellandine*, roots and leaves and all, and having pickt and cleanſed them, you ſhall take of *Wormewood*, of *Rue*, of each halfe a handfull; boyle theſe in a pottle of ſtrong *Ale or Beere* till a full halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the hearbs exceedingly, and then diſſolue into the drinke almoſt halfe a pound of ſweete butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the beſt *Triacle*: and being no more but Lukewarme, give it the horſe to drinke in the morning faſting, and ride or walke him an houre after it, then ſet him up warme, and let him faſt an other houre, then giue him meate as afore

aforeſaid : and doe this divers mornings according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe. Now in this cure you muſt by no meanes forget to let the horſe bloud in the neck-veine, an houre or two before you give him the firſt drinke, and let him bleed till you ſee the corrupt bloud change and begin to looke pure, to know which, you ſhall ſave the firſt blood, and the laſt blood, in two ſaucers, and as they coole, they will eaſily ſhew you the difference. Now if your horſe happen to fall ſuddenly ſicke under you, as you travell when there is no Towne nor helpe neere you, then you ſhall preſently light from his backe and with a ſharpe poynted knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a ſtrong pointed tag, you ſhall pricke him in the roofe off the mouth amongſt the bars, ſomewhat neere to his uppermoſt teeth, and make him bleed well, walking him forward, and ſuffering him to champe and eate his owne blood, which is very wholeſome, and almoſt a preſent cure : now if the bloud ſtanch of it ſelfe (as commonly it will) then you ſhall preſently piſſe in his mouth, and ſo ride him with all gentleneſſe and eaſe homeward, and beeing ſet up Warme, waſh his mouth and noſtriles with vineger, and the next morning let him

blood

blood in the neck veine, and giue him either of the drenches before preſcribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your iourney without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horſe in the mouth, you either ſtrike your knife to deepe, or elſe cut the veine in ſunder, whereby you cannot ſtanch the blood, (as it many times hapneth) in this caſe you ſhall put ſome big round peece of wood into the horſes mouth (to keepe him from biting) and then take a little of the fine downe of a *Hares* skin, or a *Conies* skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any woollen cloath, and hold it hard to the wound, and it will ſtanch it, neither will it be lickt away with the horſes tongue;

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All head-each.
All frenzie.
The lethargie.
The ſtaggers.
The poſſe.
All colds.
All coughes, or wet or dry.
All ſhortnes of breath.
Broken winde.
Rotten lungs.
The Glanders.
Mourning of the chyne.
Laxe or looſeneſſe.
The bloudy fluxe,

The

The ſecond Medicine.

FOr any of theſe diſeaſes of the head, or lungs, or other parts of them offended you ſhall in any wiſe firſt let the horſe blood in the neck-veyne, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to ſay, till you ſee the bloud change, and that corruption come to pureneſſe, then ſtanch the veine and take of *Aſſafedita* as much as a *Haſell-nut*, and diſſolue it in a ſaucer full of ſtrong Wine-vineger, and then take fine flaxe-hurds and dip them therein, and then ſtop the ſame hard into the horſes eares, and with a needle and a thred ſtitch the tops of the horſes eares together, to keepe the medicine in from ſhaking forth: then take off the white cankerous *moſſe*, which growes upon an old *Oake-pale*, or other *Oake-wood*, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a pottle of new milke, and a roote or two of *Elecompane* till one halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and preſſe the moſſe exceedingly, and being luke warme, giue it the horſe to drinke faſting in the morning, and ride or walke him an houre after it gently: then ſet him up warme, and hauing ſtood an houre, then offer him ſuch meate as he will moſt willingly

lingly eate, and in any wiſe ſprinkle his hay, with water, and thus doe divers mornings together, according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe: but if you ſhall perceiue that hee caſteth foule and filthy matter at his noſtrils, then you ſhall every morning as ſoone as you haue giuen the drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drammes, of *Tuſſilago* or Colts-foot made into powder as much, then with Tirpenthine worke them to a ſtiffe paſte, & make little round cakes or troches thereof, the compaſſe of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little; then take a Chafing-diſh and coales, and laying one or two of theſe cakes thereon, couer them with a tunnell, ſuch as you tun wine or beere into bottles with, that the ſmoake may aſcend through the ſame; then hauing made the Horſe head faſt, put the ſmoake to his noſtrils, and perfume him well with the ſame; and though at the firſt hee bee ſomewhat coy to take the ſmoake, yet having once felt the ſmell thereof, he will take ſuch delight therein, that he wil of his owne accord thruſt his noſe to the ſame. As ſoone as you haue perfumed your Horſe, you ſhall ride him forth till he begin to ſweat, and then bring him home and ſet him up warme, and hauing ſo ſtood an houre or more, then giue him meate

as

as before-ſaid, but by no meanes let him drinke any cold water, either in his ſickneſſe or out of his ſickneſſe, but when you may ride him after it, which if either weaknes, leiſure time or place doe hinder you to doe, then you ſhall heate a pottle of water on the fire ſcalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, ſo that it may onely take the coldneſſe away: and then caſt a handfull or two of ground Malt or wheat bran into the ſame, and ſo give it the horſe to drinke.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Impoſtumes in the Eares.
The Vives.
Vlcers in the noſe.
All Wens whatſoever.
The Colts evill.
Sweld ſtones.
Incording or burſting.

The third Medicine.

FOr any of theſe outward infirmities or ſwellings you ſhall take a pennyworth of Pepper beaten to fine powder, a ſpoonfull of Swines-greaſe, the iuyce of a handfull of *Rue*,

two ſpoonfuls of ſtrong wine-vinegar, and mixe them well together: then if the ſwelling be about the horſes head, face, or throat, you ſhall take flaxe-hurds and ſteepe them therein; and ſtop it hard into the horſes eares, and ſtitch the tops together with a needle and a thred, as in the ſecond medicine, renewing it once in two dayes, till the ſwelling goe away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment you ſhall annoint the grieved place twice a day, till the infirmity conſume away. Now for the ſwelling about the Cods or priuie members, it ſhall be good, before you annoynt them with this oyntment to bathe them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horſe into ſome deepe pond, or elſe by taking a paile of cold water, and dipping a cloath into the ſame, to bathe, clap and waſh the Cods therewith, then drying them with another cleane cloath, lay on the oyntment which is a preſent cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The polle evill.
Swelling after bloud-letting.
The Strangle
The botch in the groyne.

The

The withers hurt.
All galld backes.
All ſitfaſts.
The navell-gall.
All Fiſtulaes.
Biting with venomous beaſts or wormes.

The fourth Medicine.

FOr any of theſe filthy impoſtumations, gals or ſwellings, you ſhall take the earthlome of a mud-wall which hath no lime in it, but onely earth, ſtraw, or litter; and you ſhall boyle it in ſtrong wine-vineger till it become very thicke, like a *pultus*: then being very hot, apply it to the ſore, renewing it once in twelue or foure and twenty houres, and it will not onely ripen it and breake it, but alſo draw it, ſcarch it, and heale it moſt perfectly; as experience will manifeſt it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

Mangineſſe in the maine.
Mangineſſe in the tayle.
The Mallander.
The Sellander.
The poines
The Scratches.
All kib'd heels,
The Leproſie.
The Farcel.
The generall ſcab.
All Lice or Nits or other vermine.

The fift Medicine

FIrſt in any wiſe, you ſhall let the Horſe blood in the Necke-veine, and you ſhall ſuffer him to bleed very well (becauſe corruption of blood is the onely breeder of theſe infirmities) then hauing with a knife, launcet, curry-combe, haire-cloath, or ſuch like, opened the knots or puſtules, and rub'd away all skurffe or filthineſſe, laying the ſores open and raw, and as it were ready to bleed, then you ſhall take of yellow *Arſnicke*, or white *Mercurie*, beaten to fine powder, or *Beſolgar* and clarified *Hogſ-greaſe*, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect oyntment, then hauing tyed the horſes head up faſt to the racke, in ſuch wiſe that he can neither lick nor bite himſelfe, with this oyntment annoint all the ſoares and other offended places very well over, holding ſome hot barre of Iron or fire-ſhouell heated againſt the ſame, that the anointment may the better and ſpeedilier enter into the ſame: and being thus anoynted, let him ſtand the ſpace of two or three houres at the leaſt, tyed as before-ſaid; which done, take of the ſtrongeſt Vrine you can get, and with the ſame waſh away all the oyntment whereſoeuer it was laid,

and

and then unty the horse, and put him to his meate; and thus doe once a day, till the sores dry vp and begin to shill away.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt Medicine following.

All Wounds in generall.
All Sinewes cut.
All wounds with shot.
Burning with Lime.
Mad Dog biting.
Foundring.
Frettizing.
Surbaiting.
All loose Hoofes.
Casting of the hoofe.
Hoofe-bound.

The sixt Medicine.

TAke of Turpentine, Waxe, and Hogsgrease, of each a like quantity, first melt the yellow Waxe and Hogs grease vpon a soft fire, then take it of and dissolue the Turpentine into it, and stirre it very wel together then put it into a gally pot & let it coole: and with this salue, tent, or plaister any wound or sore, and it will heale it: also with the same annoynt the Cronets of your horses hoofes, and putting wheate bran vnto it, being boyled hot, stop vp your horses feet therewith, in case either of founders or frettize, surbait or such like infirmity.

All these infirmities are cured by the seuenth Medicine following.

All old vlcers.
The shackle gall.
The Canker.
The Anbury.
All bruises broken.
All over-reaches.
The crowne Scab.
The crownet hurt.
Gravelling.
Pricke in the soale.
A retrait.
Cloying.
The rotten frush.

All these infirmities are cured by the whay *onely, contayned in the seuenth Medicine following.*

The bloody rifts.
The bladders,
The Lampas
All mouth Cankers,
All hurts in the mouth.
The tongue hurt.
The Paps.
The tooth-ake.
Shedding of haire.
The felter worme.

The seuenth Medicine,

TAke of new Milke three quarts, a good handfull of *Plantine*; let it boyle till a full pinte be consumed; then take fixe ounces of *Allum*, and one ounce and a halfe of white

Suger,

Suger-candy, both being made into a very fine powder, and ſix ſpoonefuls of ſtrong wine Vineger, and put them into the Milke; then let it boile a little til it have a hard curd; then ſtraine it, and ſave the *Whay*, wherewith you ſhal firſt bath the ſore, the *Whay* being made warme: then with a cleane cloth dry the ſore, and then apply to this ſalue: Take of *Turpentine*, yellow *Waxe and Hogsgreace* ground to fine powder, an ounce and a halfe, mixe al theſe together on a ſoft fire, and then Put it into a gally pot, and let it coole; but in caſe where the bruiſe is not broken, yet likely to breake, there you ſhall only apply the fourth medicine onely, mentioned before.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the eight Medicine following.

All convulſions of ſinewes.
All cramps whatſoever.
The neck-crike.
Shoulder ſplat.
All ſweld legges.
Over-reach on the backe ſinew,
All wind-gals.
Wrench in the neither joynt.
All bruiſes unbroke.
All ſtraines whatſoever.

The eight Medicine.

TAke ſtrong Wine-vineger and *Patch-greace* or *Peece-greace*, of each a like quantity, and boyle it on the fire, then with Wheat branne make it into a hot *Pultus*, and being ſo warme as the horſe may indure it, apply it twice a day to the grieued place; but in caſe the ſoreneſſe be where you cannot binde any *pultus* vnto it, then you ſhall onely take *Patch-greaſe* or *Peece-greaſe*, and being molten very hot with the ſame bathe the horſe twice or thrice a day, and giue him very moderate exerciſe before and after his deſſing: And it will not onely take away all paine and anguiſh, but alſo remoove all Swellings, gourdings, or any other eye-ſore whatſoever.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ninth Medicine following.

All light gals. To dry up humors.
To skinne ſores.

The ninth Medicine.

FIrſt, bathe the ſore place with hot molten *Butter*, then ſtrow upon it the powder of *Roſin* for a day or two: laſtly, take a ſpoonfull or two of very thick *Creame*, and with the Soote of a *Chimney* bring it to a very thicke paſte, then ſpread it all ſo upon the ſoare, and it will heale, dry, and skinne it in a ſhort ſpace.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the tenth Medicine following,

All Watry eyes.
All bloud ſhotten eyes.
All dimneſſe of ſight.
All Lunaticke eyes.
All Cankers in the eyes.
The Pin and web in the eye.
All Pearles or ſpots.
All Fiſtulaes in the eyes.
The Haw in the eye.

The tenth Medicine.

TAke true ground-Iuy, which ſome call alehoofe, or the ordinary ground-Iuy, and beat it wel in a morter, & if it be very dry, drop a little white Roſewater into it, or a litle of the water

water of the hearbe Eyebright, then straine it well into a cleane glasse, and with that iuyce wash, annoynt, or tent the sores in the eyes at least three or foure times a day: as for the hawes or hagges in a horses eye, every common Smith knowes in what sort to cut them away, and that easily.

All these infirmities are cured by the eleventh Medicine following.

All Splents.
All Spauens.
All Curbes.
All ringbones.
All quitter bones.
All bony excressions.

The eleventh Medicine.

TAke white *Arsnick* or *Mercurie*, ground to powder, and make a little slit vpon the head of the excression, the length of a barley-corne, and downe to the bone, then raise up the skinne with a fine corner, and put in as much of the *Arsnick* or *Mercurie* as will lye vpon a three-halfepence, and then binde vpon the sore a little hard flaxe-hurdes; which done, tye vp the horses head to the racke, so as he may not bite the soare place, and let him stand the space of two

or

or three houres, for in that time the anguiſh will be gone, and them edicine will haue done working: then put the Horſe to his meate either in the houſe or abroad, and the excreſcion will rot and fall away of it ſelfe, which ſeene, you may heale up the ſoare; either with the ſixt or the ninth Medicine, ſpecified before.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following

All broken bones.
All bones out of joynt.
Swaying of the backe.
Weakeneſſe in the backe.
Horſe-hipped.
Horſe-ſtifled.

The twelfth Medicine.

THe bones being placed in their true and propper places, according to the forme of the member, you ſhall firſt bathe the grieved place with warme Patch-greaſe or Peece-greaſe, then clap about it a binding plaiſter of Pitch, Roſin, Maſticke, and Sallet-Oyle, well mixt together and molten on the fire; then fould the Limbe about with fine flaxe-hurds, and then ſplint it with broad, flat

ſtrong

ſtrong, and ſoft ſplents, and remove not the dreſſing for the ſpace of fifteene dayes, except you finde the rowlers to ſlacken which is a very good ſigne, and then you may ſtraiten them againe, or if you finde the member increaſe in ſwelling, and that the rowlers grow as it were ſtraiter and ſtrayter, then you may give the member eaſe, for it is a ſigne it was rowld too ſtraight before: and thus you ſhall dreſſe it but twice in thirty dayes, or thereabouts, in which time the bones will be knit: but if through the breach or diſlocation, you finde any groſſe ſubſtance to appeare about the grieved place, then you ſhall twice or thrice a day bathe it with hot Patch-greaſe; aud that will take away the eye-ſore in a ſhort ſpace.

The

The ſecond Poynt.

The Emperor of all Medicines concerning Horſes.

TAKE of Wheate meale ſixe pounds, or as much as will bring all the other ſimples following to a ſtiffe paſte; of Annis-ſeeds two Ounces, of Commin ſeeds ſixe drammes, of Carthamus one dramme and a halfe, of Fenugreeke-ſeed one ounce and two drammes, of Brimſtone an ounce and a halfe, of Sallet-oyle one pinte and two ounces, of Honey one pound and a halfe, of White-wine foure pintes, and all this muſt be made into a very ſtiffe paſte, the hard ſimples being pounded, and ſearſt to a fine powder, and ſo mixt with the wet ſimples; after the paſte is thus made, it muſt be kept in a very cleane cloath, and when you haue occaſion to uſe it, you ſhall take thereof as much

much as will make a round ball as bigge as a mans fiſt, and this ball you ſhall by continuall waſhing, lauing, and ſquizing, diſſolue into a gallon or two of faire running water, & ſo giue it the Horſe to drinke, either after his heates or after any violent labour to exerciſe, or when he is ſicke, poore, leane, or inwardly diſeaſed, and full of foule ſurfeits, and then you ſhall ſuffer him to drinke thereof as much and as oft as he pleaſeth. Now it may bee at the firſt that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the ſmell, the Horſe will be coy to taſt it, but care not you therefore, but be ſure to keepe him from all water elſe but it onely: and that he may the readier take it, you ſhall doe well at firſt to offer him this water in the darke, that the colour may not offend him, of which when hee hath but once taſted, he will then forſake all water whatſoeuer to drinke of this water onely, as I haue often knowne by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertaine to his Medicine, they are theſe: Firſt, if your Horſe be neuer ſo poore, leane, ſurfeited and diſeaſed, if you giue your Horſe of this water with the ball diſſolued in it as aforeſaid, it will in fourteene dayes, not onely cleanſe and ſcowre him from all infirmitie, but

but alſo feed him and make him fat with good and ſound fleſh; ſo as he ſhall be fit either for the Market, or for preſent travell: Secondly, if your Horſe be inwardly foule and fat, and have either by orderly or diſorderly riding had his greaſe molten within him, then this Medicine uſed as aforeſaid, is a moſt excellent and ſoveraigne purge or ſcouring, and maketh the Horſe not only auoid all ſuch filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his body, and would breed moſt dangerous and mortall ſickneſſes, but alſo it comforteth and ſtrengthneth the inward parts, and breeds great courage and ſpirit in the Horſe: whence it comes to paſſe that it is of ſpeciall and great uſe for hunting Horſes, and running Horſes, to be giuen after their heates, becauſe it doth cleanſe the body, prevent all inward ſickneſſes, keepe a Horſe coole and ſoluble in his body: and addes more courage and mettle then any other food whatſoever: Laſtly, the uſe of this Medicine one fortnight is as good as a quarter of a yeeres feeding at Graſſe at any time of the yeere, and worketh as many and more good effects, eſpecially in this, that this Medicine is to be had at all times, and Graſſe is to be had but onely in Summer ſeaſon:

but whereas at Graſſe (if it be ranke and ſweete) a Horſe is in danger of many ſickneſſes, as the Yellowes, Staggers, Anticor, and many others, which proceed from the corruption of the bloud, or the heat of the ſeaſon, by the vſe of this Medicine all theſe infirmities are taken away, & the Horſe recouereth fleſh, ſtrength, and liuelihood of ſpirit, without any danger, as proofe ſhall teſtifie much better then my writing.

The

The third Point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Cattell, as Oxe, Bull, Cow, or Calfe, with *ſeven Medicines onely.*

A Character of the nature of the Oxe, Bull, Cow, or *Calfe.*

THE Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe, (for indeede they are but one and the ſelfe-ſame in generation) are beaſts naturally of a ſlow and heavie diſpoſition, yet fit for the draught, being temperately handled, & eſpecially the Oxen, or Buls: the Cowes may be and are ſometimes imployed in the ſame worke, but yet they are more fit for the paile or for yeelding of Milke, which they yeeld in greater abundance than any

other beasts whatsoever : their flesh is the best and most wholsome for the sustenance of man, and therefore when they are past labour, or other commoditie, they may bee fed and sold to the Shambles: the fatte of these beasts is soft, and apt upon any violent exercise to melt, whence it proceeds that in their labour they may not bee driven aboue an ordinary foot-pace : their Skinnes are of very great price, being a Leather of that firme, fast, and hard composition, that with ordinary liquoring or working in Oyle, it withstandeth all wet and weather, and outweareth all other Leather whatsoever. Of these kind of Cattell with us in this Iland of great Brittaine are foure sorts : the first and best, are those which are bred in the West parts, as in Somerset shire, Glostershire, Dorset-shire, and the Countryes adioyning : these are for the most part of a bloud red color, with great large and long bodies, tall of stature, and slenderly cast downewards, their hornes are little and crooked, and the milke which the Cowes give is the very best and wholsomest of al other. The second sort are bred in the Countries of Darby-shire, Cheste-shire, Lancashire, York-shire, and the Countries adioyning.

ioyning: theſe are for the moſt part of a cole-blacke colour, with large bodyes, and ſhort legges, ſtately, large, and white horns and the Cow moſt fruitfull of all other for breede. The third ſort are bred in Lincolne-ſhire and the Countryes adioyning, and are of a pyed colour, very tall and large of body, onely ſlender and long legged. The fourth ſort are bred in the extreameſt part of the North, as in Northumberland, and beyond the Tweede, they are the leaſt of all the other, with ſhort low bodies and very little hornes, yet in their fleſh moſt excellent and the ſweeteſt Beefe of all other; whence our auncient Heards men conclude, that the Weſt Country Beaſt is beſt for the Paile, the York-ſhire beſt for the Hide and Tallow, the Lincolne-ſhire beſt for Travell, and the Northumberland for the ſhambles; they have almoſt as many Diſeaſes as the Horſes, yet all may be cured by ſeaven Medicines onely.

All theſe infirmities are cured in Cattell by the firſt Medicine following.

All Fevers.
The peſtilence.
The gargil.
The murraine.

All miſliking.
All leanneſſe.
The piſſing of bloud.
All Fluxes.
Hide-bound.
The drie skinne.
The Lung-growne.
Swallowing of all poiſon whatſoever.
All wormes.
Vomiting of bloud.
Milting.
To provoke vrine.
The over-flow of the Gall.
A Cow wethered.
All faintneſſe.
How to breed Milke.
The Pantas.
The loſſe of the Cud.
The Rot.

The firſt Medicine.

FIrſt, as ſoone as you perceiue your Beaſt to droppe, you ſhall in any wiſe let him bloud in the necke veine, and let him bleed well (that is to ſay) till you ſee alteration in the bloud; then take of Plantaine, of Rewe, of Wormewood, of Howſleek, of wood-roſe, of Shepheards purſe, of Smallage and of Galworte, of each of theſe (or of ſo many as you can conveniently get) halfe a handfull; beate them well in a Morter, and then mixe therewith a pint of Vrine and a handfull of Hens-dung ſtrained all together exceeding much, then put this iuyce ſo ſtrayned to a full Ale-quart of ſtrong Beere or ſtrong ale,

and ſo ſet it on the fire and boyle it till a full halfe be conſumed, then take it from the fire and diſſolue into it halfe an ounce of the beſt Triacle, and a ſpoonfull of the iuyce of Garlicke, then take of Mirrhe, of Iuorie, of Bayberies, of Cinamon, and of Annis ſeeds beaten to a fine powder, two good ſpoonfull, and brew it very well with the Ale; then beeing ſufficiently well cooled, giue it to the Beaſt to drinke with a horne, early in the morning faſting, and chaſe the Beaſt up and downe, halfe an houre after, then put him where he may come to no meate for an houre and a halfe after; and thus doe two or three mornings together according to the greatneſſe of his ſickneſſe: but if you finde his dewe-lap begin to ſwell, then you ſhall with a ſharpe knife ſlit it, and opening of the skinne, you ſhall thruſt into it halfa handful of Speere-graſſe and Salt chopt together, and then ſtitch it up againe, and annoint it with Butter and Tar mixt together, and ſo put the Beaſt to a freſh Paſture, but by no meanes let the Graſſe bee too ranke, for that is moſt dangerous.

The

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The belly-ake,
All colds in generall.
Dropping noſtrils,
All coſtiueneſſe.
All coughs or hauſts.
All ſhortneſſe of breath.
A generall purge for Catell.

The ſecond Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall in any wiſe let the Beaſt bloud, as in the former medicine, then take a quart of ſtrong Ale and boyle it on the fire, and ſcum it well, then take it off, and diſſolve into it a ſpoonfull of Tarre and a ſpoonfull of the iuyce of Garlicke, which done take of Suger-candy, of Fenugreeke, and of Brimſtone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantity of three ſpoonfuls, brew them well together with the Ale till it bee ſufficiently well cooled, then put to it a quarter of a pint of Sallet-oyle, and ſo give it the Beaſt to drink faſting, and chaſe him and uſe him as was before preſcribed in the former Medicine.

All

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The Sturdy.
The necke gald.
The necke bruiſed.
The necke ſweld.
The cloſh.
Al ſwellings in general in any part.
All Impoſtumes.
All Boyles.
All Botches.
The Dew-boulne.
Cattell goard.
Al wounds whatſoever.

The third Medicine.

FIrſt, in any caſe of the Sturdy, you ſhall open the skul vpon the forehead, & take out the bladder, then heale the ſore with the Salue following; but in caſe of Dew-boulne where the blane riſeth on the tongue, or in the mouth, there you ſhall firſt breake the bleane and thruſt out the filth, then rub the ſore, with Salt and Earth, and after apply the Salue following which is this. Take the greene leaues of *Ariſtoloch*, of freſh Greaſe, of Tallow, of the aſhes of an hold burnt Shooe, of Turpentine, of Tarre and Lilly-roots, of each a like quantity, beate them all in a Morter till they come to a perfect Salue, which if it

it proue too lenwicke or moyſt, then you ſhall take as much Yellow-waxe as will ſoften it, and with this Salue annoint the ſore places, and it is a preſent remedy.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The Barbes.
The Bleane.
The Canker in the mouth.
Looſe teeth.
The tongue venomed.
The falling of the pallat.

The fourth Medicine.

FIrſt, thruſt your hand into the Beaſts mouth, and if there be any Bliſter riſen, or the Pallat fallen, rub the one away, and put vp the other; then take of Woodbine-leaues, of Sage, of Plantine and of Salt, of each halfe an handfull, boyle them well in a quart of running water, a pint of Vineger, and halfe a pint of Hony, then with the water waſh the ſore places very well, and it is a preſent remedy.

All

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All ſore Eyes.
The Haw in the Eye
The Pin in the Eye.
The Web in the eye.

The fift Medicine,

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Beaſt blood in the temple-veines, and cut out the Hawes if they offend him, which every ordinary ſmith can doe; then take an Egge and open it in the crowne, and put out halfe the white, then fill it up againe with ſalt, and then roſte it in the hot embers ſo long and ſo hard, that you may beate it to a fine powder, which done, diſſolue ſome of that powder in a ſpoonfull of the water of Eye-bright, & a ſpoonfull of the iuyce of Houſleeke, and with the ſame waſh the Beaſts eye twice or thrice a day, and it is a preſent remedy.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.

The wormes in the tayle.
The generall ſcab.
The party-colored ſcab.

The

The Itch or Scurfe.
The biting of a mad dogge.
The biting with venemous beaſts
All Lice or Tickes.
All prickes with thornes or ſtubs.
To be ſhrew run.

The ſixt Medicine.

You ſhall firſt make a ſtrong Lye with old Vrine, and the aſhes of Aſh-wood, then take a pint of this Lye, and adde to it of Tarre or Black-ſope, of Coperas, of Bores greaſe, of Brimſtone, of Pepper, of Staues-aker, and of Plantaine, of each a like quantity, as much as will bring the Lye to a thicke and ſtiffe Salve, then with the ſame anoynt all the ſore places: but in caſe the beaſt be Shrew-runne onely, and haue no other infirmity, then you ſhall take a Bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the ſame beat all over the body of the Beaſt, and if you can conveniently, you ſhall alſo draw his whole body under a Bramble which groweth at both ends, as aforeſaid.

All

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſeventh Medicine following.

All Straines whatſoever.
All foreneſſe in the Sinewes.
Al ſtiffeneſſe in the neck.
The Gout.
All broken Bones.
Al griefes in the Houes.
The Foule.

The ſeventh Medicine.

TAke Mallowes, ChickWeede, and Galingale, and boyle them in Vrine, butter Burgundy, Pitch, Tallow, and Linſeed-oyle, till they be ſo ſoft that you may beate them to a Salue, which done, apply the Salue to the grieved place very hot, either as an Ointment, or as a Pultus, and it is preſent remedy, as hath beene often proved.

The

The fourth Poynt.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Sheepe, with ſix Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of the Sheep.

SHeepe are naturally of a hot diſpoſition, weak & tender, yet ſo free from gredineſſe, that they wil liue of leſſe food then any other Beaſt of their bigneſſe: they are of a moſt ſingular profit and eſteeme, as not having in them nor about them any thing which is not of ſome good vſe, the worſt of which are their houes, and yet the very treadings of them upon the ground are a good manuring and inriching of the ſame: as for their fleeces, their fleſh and other intrals, who knows not the excellent goodneſſe thereof? The Rams & Ewes are fit for generation from two yeares of age till they be ten, and after, they are onely for the ſhambles: the Ewes carry their Lambs in their bodies a hundred and fifty dayes, and no longer, according to common computation. Sheepe in our Iland of great Britaine (which

(which is not inferior to any Kingdome in the world for the excellency of good ſheep) are of ſundry natures, according to the alteration of the climates: for where the ground is moſt fertile, there the Sheep are large of body, and deep woolled, yet is the ſtaple but of an indifferent fineneſſe, rather inclining to ſome courſneſſe, then yeelding the beſt thred: other are bred of a more barren and wilde earth, yet if the leare be cold, then is the ſtaple moſt courſe, and the wooll both ſhort & hairie, & the leaſt that are bred on the moſt barren earth: though the Sheep be the leaſt of body, and the leaſt of burthen, yet if the leare be warme and well coloured, the wooll is of all the fineſt, and the ſtaple of a fine and ſilke-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more naturall for a Sheep to be bred abroad in the fields amongſt the flocke, then domeſticke at home in the houſe, for ſo ſhall both his fleſh and fleece be better both for the taſt and for other ſervice.

All theſe infirmities in Sheep are cured by the firſt Medicine following.

All Feuers.
The red water.
The lung ſicke.
All coughes.

All

All colds,
All diſeaſes of the gall.
The Iaundiſe.
All ſickneſſe comming of choller.
All tough fleagme.
The Poxe.
The wood evil.
The cramp,
All licking of poiſon.
To cauſe eaſie deliverance.
To increaſe milke.
All Wormes inward.
The loſſe of the cud.
The Staggers,
The generall rot.
Water in the belly.

The firſt Medicine.

TAke of Wormwood-flowers, of Rue, of Colts-foot, of Lung wort, of Plantain, of Lettice, of Roſemary, of Cinquefoile, of Horſemint, of Dyll, of Sage, of Tanſey, and of Holy-thiſtle, or of ſo many of theſe as you can conveniently get, of each a like quantity and beate them very well in a Morter: then ſtraine forth the iuyce thereof, and to a pint of very ſweete honied water made with the beſt hony & running water, and five or ſix ſpoonfull of this juyce; then ſet it on the fire & boyle it with two ſpoonfull of the powder of Annis ſeeds, Licoras, long Pepper, and Bay-berries made of equall quantities; Then beeing taken from the fire put in as much ſweet Butter as a walnut, & two ſpoonfull of that Salt which is called *Adracs*, or *Adarces*, which is Salt the

hered (and made by the violence of the Suns heate) upon the ſalt Marſhes after the tide is gone away, or for want of it, becauſe it is ſcars, you may take as much of the beſt Spaniſh ſalt, and all being well ſtirred together, ſo ſoone as it is luke warme give it the Sheepe to drinke with an horne, and morning & evening rub his mouth very well with the Salt aforeſayd, & it is a certain cure, and hath been often proved.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch.
All Maggots whatſoever.
The worme in the claw.
All wilde fire.
The Sturdy.
The turning evill,
The more-found,
Sheepe taggd.
Sheepe belted,

The ſecond Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall let the Sheepe bloud in the eye-veins, then take tarre and freſh greaſe of each a like quantity, and mixing them well together with a little Brimſtone and the iuyce of Chervile, bring it to a Salve, and with the ſame (after you have bared, cleanſed, and made all the ſore places raw) anoint all the grieved

place: or in case of the Sturdy, after you have opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaster the sore therewith, & it is a certain cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All bones out of ioynt. All broken bones. Paine in the ioynts.

The third Medicine.

FIrst, after you have placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the sound member) then you shall bathe the grieved Place well with butter and Beere, then make a seare cloth with patchgrease and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if need require then splint it, and in case the member bee broken, renew it not till fifteene dayes be past, otherwise once in three dayes.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All griefe in the eyes. All dimnesse of sight.

The fourth Medicine.

YOu shall first let the sheepe blood in the eye-veines, then take of the iuyce of Celadine

ladine, that is, of the leaves in Summer, and the roots in Winter, with the ſame waſh the Sheeps eyes, and it will helpe them,

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All griefes in the mouth — All looſenes of teeth.

The fift Medicine.

FIrſt you ſhall let the Sheepe bloud in the gumes, then you ſhall take of Earth, Sage and Salt, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together, and with the ſame rub the mouth of the ſheepe very well, but eſpecially where it is grieved, and it helpeth.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.

All ſickneſſe in Lambes — Lambes that are yeaned ſicke.

The ſixt Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall take up the Lambe, & breath into the mouth thereof, then ſuckle or feed it with mares milke & a little water mixt together, and made luke-warme, and in any caſe during the ſickneſſe keepe it very warme, for that is the greateſt nouriſhment that can bee given unto them, & beſt agreeth with them.

The fift point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Goats with two Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of the Goate.

THe Goats are naturally of a wan ton, light, and ayrie diſpoſition given to much wildneſſe; whence it comes that they are in many Countries preſerved, as we preſerve our Deere wilde, and for the chaſe; and ſurely they will make excellent ſport in the hunting: They doe bring forth their young Kids in more aboundance then Sheepe do Lambs, for they doe ſeldome bring forth under two very often three, & ſometimes foure they carry their Kids in their bodies 5 month as Sheepe doe, and ſeldome grow barren b through extreame faintneſſe: they begin ver early to goe to the Buck, as in the firſt year whence it comes that they continue not lon

in bearing, as not above three or foure yeers at the moſt: Their greateſt and beſt food is the brouzing upon young trees, and therefore they ſhall ſo goe to the bucke that they mig ht bring forth their young ones in the moneth of March or Aprill, when every tree begins to bud. They are naturally ever good Phyſitions for themſelves, and when they finde an imperfection, will ſeeke out cures for the ſame, as by letting themſelves bloud upon briers, thornes, Bul-ruſhes. and ſuch like: They are much ſubiect to aborſtment or caſting of their young ones, eſpecially in extreame cold ſeaſons, whence it comes that they ſhould have ever a ſhed provided for them in the winter ſeaſon. The haire of the Goats in ſome Countries is yeerly ſhorne off, and a courſe ſtuffe made thereof, wherewith they cloathe the meaner ſort of people. They doe naturally ſee as well by night as by day, and their ages are beſt knowne by the knots and round riſings about the neither part of their hornes. To conclude, their teeth are very dangerous for the ſpoyling of young trees, eſpecially the Oliue tree, which if they but chance to licke on, the tree never beareth any fruit after it.

All theſe infirmities in Goats are cured by the firſt Medicine following.

The Peſtilence.	Hardneſſe to kid.
The Dropſie.	The Staggers.

The firſt Medicine.

Firſt you ſhall let the Goate bloud under the eyes, and in the tayle, then you ſhall take of Selladine leaves, of Ruſhes, of Reeds green, and of worm-wood, of each a like quantity, beate them in a Morter, and ſtraine out the iuyce: then take foure or five ſpoonfull of that iuyce, and mixe it with a pinte of Ver juice & water, then put in a ſpoonfull of Salt, and halfe a ſpoonfull of Cloves beaten to fine powder, and being luke-warme give it the Goate to drinke faſting, and let it faſt two houres after it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All ſtoppings in the teats.	The dry Scab.
The fuell ſtopt.	The Itch.
The Tetter,	All Maggots.
	All fly-blowings.

The

The ſecond Medicine.

FIrſt, you ſhall take and cleans away all the filth and ſcurffe which any way ſtoppeth or offendeth the greived place; then take of Hony, of Capons-greaſe, of black Sope, of Tarre, of Brimſtone, and of the Soote of a Chimny, of each a ſpoonfull: mix them all very well together till it come to a perfect ointment, then with it anoint the ſore place very well, morning and evening; and if the ſtopping have bin very long, or that the Goat be much inwardly dried, then you ſhall take two inches of a ſmall Candles-end and thruſt it up into the Goats tuell, in the manner of a ſuppoſitary, and it will not only cleanſe the bag and give the Goat great eaſe in his body, but alſo keepe the place from ſtopping ever after.

The

The ſixt poynt.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Swine, with three Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of the Swine.

SWine are naturally of a ſluttiſh, ſlothfull, and devouring diſpoſition, given onely to greedineſſe and to ſpoyle, whence commeth the ſaying of the Husbandman, that the Swine is never good till he be in the diſh; they are of moſt creatures the moſt abundant in their breed, for they bring forth their litters three times in the yeare, and will bring forth ten, twelve fifteen, and twenty ſometimes in a litter, yet they will never bring up more pigs than they have teats to give ſuck with: ſuch pigs as are pigd in the beginning, or the laſt of December, have teeth immediatly; the other have not. Swine of all other beaſts doe ſooneſt ſhew their ſickneſſe, for if you pull but a briſtle from their backes, and finde it bloody

at

at the nether end, or if he carry his necke on the one ſide, you may be well aſſured of preſent ſickneſſe. Swine are to be uſed three ſeverall wayes in the houſe, that is for Brawne for Bacon, and for Porke: for Brawne, the Bore is onely in uſe, and he is to be franke-fed and not ſty-fed, for the franke hardneth the fleſh beſt: The Hog is beſt for Porke moſt tender and ſweet, and fitteſt for preſent ſervice: and the ſpaid Guilt, or Spayd, or guelt Sow is beſt for Bacon, feedeth ſoundeſt, taking fat ſooneſt, and hangeth by the wals uncorrupt longeſt. As there be houſhold and tame Swine, ſo there be alſo wilde and ſavage Swine, yet by much more fierce and cruell, they differ little or nothing in nature, only they are by their wildneſſe and much ranging a great deale leſſe apt to take ſickneſſe To conclude, they are a good and wholeſome meat, having nothing in them or about them uſeleſſe, as is found by dayly experience.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the firſt Medicine following.

All Fevers.
All hide ſickneſſes.
The Murrain.
The Peſtilence.

The

The Catharre.	The Lake.
The Gall.	All Vomiting.
The Meazles.	Sleeping evill.
The Poxe.	All paine in the milt.

The first Medicine.

FIrſt you ſhall let the Swine bloud in the tayle, & under the eares, then binde up the ſore with the greene barke of Oziers, which done, you ſhall take of Barly-meale two or three handfull, of red Oaker and Hens-dung of each a handfull, and of the juyce of Liver-wort, Galwort, and Worme-wood, halfe a pinte, of Treacle an ounce, mixe all theſe well with a pottle of Hony and Vrine blended together, then put it into a gallon or two of ſweete warme waſh or ſwillings: and ſo give it the Swine to drinke, and anoint all the ſore places of his body with brimſtone and Boares-greaſe mixed together, and during the time of his ſickneſſe, let his food be onely dry Beanes ſpelted on a Mill.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All impoſtumes	Swine that are luggd.
All leannes or miſlike.	All maggots in the
All Scurfe or Mangines.	eares.

The

The ſecond Medicine.

Firſt yee ſhall let the Swine bloud in the tayle, as aforeſayd; then if the Impoſtume be ripe, launce it, and thruſt out the filth, then heale the ſore with Tarre & Butter mixt together: but if the Impoſtume be hard, then only rub it with wheat meal & Salt till it diſſolve: but if the infection be univerſall, then annoynt the Swine all over with Boares-greaſe, Brimſtone, vinegar, black ſope & Hony mixt together, each of like quantity, & having formerly rubd all the ſcuffe and filth away with a wool card,

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Al unnaturalnes in Sows devoring their birth

The third Medicine.

If your Sow be given to much unnaturalneſſe and that ſhe will devour her pigs ſo ſoone as ſhe hath pigd them, you ſhall watch her pigging and take them away as they fall; then take the wreckling or worſt pig, and annoint and bath it all over with the juyce of the hearbe Stonecrop, and then give it the Sowe to devoure: which ſo ſoone as ſhe hath done, it will immediatly make her ſo exceedingly ſicke and cauſe her to vomit ſo exceedingly, that ſhe will never after doe the ſame againe.

The

The ſeventh point,

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Dogges, With three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Dogge.

THere be of Dogges divers kindes, though all concurre & come to one nature in the matter of diſeaſes and infirmities: for there is firſt the *Greyhound* which exceedeth in ſwiftnes, and is preſerved for the Chaſe, as either too courſe the wilde *Deere*, the *Hare*, the *Bore* the *Wolfe*, or other Vermine: he is a Beaſt of infinite valour and ſpirit, yet tender, & apt by his fiercnes to much cauſuality, & his only vertue conſiſteth in the ſwiftneſſe of his foot. Then there is the *Hound* which is of a more duller temper, whoſe onely glory is in his ſmell, hunting and finding out by his ſent the tracts and foot-ſteps of all ſorts of wilde Beaſts, in which he ſheweth ſo much cunning, that not any winding, turning, or art-full double can prevent his ſearch; he is both valient and induſtrious, and ſo unappalled with labour, that onely

onely by the continuance of his toyle he maketh himſelfe maſter of what prey ſoever hee hunteth. Next unto them is the Spanniell, which alſo is ſingular for his ſmell upon Birds as the Hound upon Beaſts : whence it comes, that neither Partridge, Phesant, Raile, Quaile, Peacocke, nor any other bird can eſcape their ſearch : they are of all other Dogs the moſt lovingeſt, humbleſt, and moſt familiar with the man. Then there is the water-Spanniell whoſe ſent is alſo his onely glory, yet that ſent is taken aloft from the aire, and upon the water, whereby it comes to paſſe, that no water-fowle is ſafe from his ſearch ; he is alſo of a moſt exceeding ſtrong conſtitution, being very able to endure the cold, that no ſharpnes of winter nor froſt troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the aire. Then there is the Maſtive, whoſe vertue is onely in his courage, ſtrength, ſharpneſſe of teeth, and aptneſſe to encounter with any fierce wilde beaſt, as Lyons, Beares, Wolves, Tygers, and ſuch like, againſt which they are ſo apt, willing, and ſo cunning in their fight, that they ſeldome or never part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whoſe delight is only in killing the Coney : for the Liceſces which only envieth the Fox, & for your generall Mong-

rilles, whoſe uſes are either for chaſing away vermine, or defence of the husbandmans yard, they were, and are in their ſpeciall natures and qualities with the other forenamed Dogges. And touching their diſeaſes, they are cured by one and the ſelfe-ſame Medicines.

All theſe infirmities in Dogs are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All wormes inwardly.
All colds or ſtoppings.
The Stone.
Coſtiveneſſe or belly-bound.

The firſt Medicine.

MAke a ſtrong decoction of Wormewood and of Southerne-wood, then take a pint of the decoction, and diſſolve into it as much *Alloes* as twice an hazel nut, and a good ſpoonful of the powder of Ivory & Brimſtone mixt together; then being luke-warme, give it the Dog to drinke, and adminiſter at his tuell two inches of a halfepeny candles end, in manner of a ſuppoſitory.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All Lice or Fleas.
All wormes outwardly.
All Serpent bitings.
All mad Dogs bitings.

All Galls or Tetters. All galling of feet.
All Itch, or Scab, or mangy. All frettizing in the feet.
All hurts by wilde beasts. The Canker.

The second Medicine.

MAke a strong decoction of *Rew*, *Sage*, *Mints*, and a handfull or two of Salt; then with the decoction wash over all the Dogs body, then take *Treacle*, *Hogs-grease*, yellow *Waxe*, *Turpentine* and *Coperas*, of each a like quantity; melt and mingle them together, and with that ointment anoint all the sore places, especially those which he cannot come to licke, or else scratcheth most, and it will speedily cure him.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All tiredness. All Bruses.
All wormes whatsoever. All paine in the eares.

The third Medicine,

FIrst, if the wound be wide and gaping, or in any fleshly part, you shall stitch it up with a needle and a little red silke: then take the yolke of an Egge, and as much Soot of a Chimney, and twice so much of the juice of greene

greene *Tobacco*, and the juice of *Mellilot*, with as much freſh *Butter* as will bring all theſe to a Salve, being molten and mingled well together on a ſoft fire; then with this ſalve either tent or plaiſter the grieved place, & it is a preſent remedy for all the former grievances, as hath been often by me and others experienced.

The eighth point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Conies, or Hares, with one Medicine onely.

The Character of Conies or Hares.

HAres or Conies are ſmall Beaſts, of a much more melancholy diſpoſition then other Beaſts, whence commeth the hardneſſe of their living, for as it is written, they will feed fat with the white rinde of the froſt, or the ſnow: certaine it is that in the froſt and ſharpeſt time of winter they feed beſt, becauſe then the froſt biting the foggy graſſe maketh it moſt ſweet,

upon which they delight moſt to feed: they are abundant in their increaſe, bringing forth their broods once every month, and of thoſe broods not under three or foure at the leaſt: neither doth ſhe ſo ſoon disburden one brood but ſhe preſently runneth to the bucke and ingendreth for another. The males of theſe kindes are very unnaturall, for if they can find where the young ones are kindled, they preſently devour them: whence it comes to paſſe that the Female at her time compleat withdraweth herſelfe and hideth her young, daubing and damming up the hole till they be able to runne and ſhift for themſelves: and then ſhe opening the hole by little and little, giveth them liberty to take the aire and uſe their owne exercile: as for the profit of them, beſides their fleſh, which is an excellent food, their skinnes are of great price, and are a moſt excellent furre, and little inferior for warmth, ſweetneſſe, and goodneſſe, to any other: againe the wooll or haire of them is very good to make felts of, and indeed is ſo ſoft and fine that it is but a little inferiour to the Beaver: with which wooll if it be mixed, it maketh a moſt perfect and good felt. To conclude, they are beſts of much hardneſſe, and therefore of no long life, and they take delight in hard and

ſandy grounds, which are dry, for they have no greater enemy then the wet; whence it proceedeth that their greateſt infirmity is rottenneſſe: yet ſuch Hares or Connies as doe live and delight in the clay earths, are even the greateſt, fatteſt, ſtouteſt, and beſt, either for the diſh, or any ſport whatſoever.

All Conies or Hares are ſubject to two infirmities onely: which are cured by this one Medicine following.

The Rot. Madneſſe.

The firſt Medicine.

FOr theſe infirmities above named, you ſhall onely take the fineſt, ſweeteſt, and dryeſt Hay you can get, and mixe it very well with the herbe Hare-thiſtle, and therewith feed your Conies and Hares, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, and it will not onely prevent the infirmities, but alſo recover and cure the ſickneſſe when at any time they are infected.

The

The ninth point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Poultry, as Cockes, Hennes, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacockes, Phesants, Partridge, Quailes, Railes, Doves of all kindes, and ſuch like, with foure Medicines onely.

The character or nature of all ſorts of Poultry.

THE Cocke, from whence the Hen, Capon and Chicken proceedeth, and ſo al one, being the ſentinel & watch of the houſe, is a luſty, proud, valiant, & courageous bird, taking both delight in himſelfe and

and in other mens praiſes of him. It is writ of them that they are Aſtronomers, and know the courſe of the Stars; certaine it is, that they keepe a true diſtance in their times, and crow more after proportion then order: they are great commanders and rulers of their owne kind, and ſo jealous of their wives, that they will dye ere any ſtrange Cocke enjoy the leaſt ſhew of their preſence. Of all beaſts whatſoever, none but he rejoyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no leſſe valiant then the Cockes, if they be true bred: and will with their oppoſites fight to the laſt drop: they are exceeding loving and naturall to their young, and will not onely fight in their defence, but alſo ſtrive themſelves to give their Chickens ſuſtenance.

Your *Turkey* is not unlike unto theſe birds, for the Cocke is proud, valiant, and apt to fight; onely the Hens are much leſſe naturall though ſomewhat more doting; for from her too much love ſhee will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandering will loſe them, never reſpecting her number, but ſo long as ſhee hath one to follow her, ſo long ſhe reſpecteth not what hapneth to the reſt. Of this

nature

nature alſo is the Peacocke, who for beauty, pride, and underſtanding exceedeth all other birds, yet onely are careleſſe of their young. The Peacocke is a bird of long life, ordinarily living to the yeares of five and twenty or upward; he is a diſh much uſed at banquets, for ſhew, more then for taſte; for his fleſh is not held exceeding wholſome, for it is certaine, that if he be never ſo well and dry roſted over night, yet he will be bloud raw the next day following. Now contrary, to the Peacocke, the Phelant, Partridge, Quaile and Raile are excellent birds for the table, & more dainty and wholſome then any other: they are alſo excellent flights, and make rare ſport before the Hawke; they flye not high, but neere to the ground, and though not very nimble of wing, yet ſwift after they are on wing; they love not to flye long, by reaſon of their much earneſtneſſe, but muſt have many reſts; but being ſtaine with the Hawke, they are the beſt, tendereſt, and moſt pleaſing foode; they bring forth their broodes in great abundance, and having once diſcloſed them, the young ones are able to defend themſelves by flight, even when their ſhels are on their crownes: ſo ſtrong and wily they are by nature, as houſe-Doves are of an innocent nature,

ture, and very chaſte, and neither male nor female change their mate, but keepe together, one true to the other, living as coupled by the bond of marriage, keeping their owne hen continually, never viſiting the holes of others, unleſſe they be ſingle by the death of their mates: the female are humble to their males: the male and female are both carefull of their young ones; nay, you ſhall have the Cock oft-times chaſtiſe the Hen if ſhe keepe not the neſt well; and yet kinde they be to them when they are about to build, lay, and ſet, as may be ſeene by their readineſſe to them in that caſe: when the Hen commeth off the neſt, the Cocke goeth on preſently. The Cocke will goe abroad and firſt feed himſelfe well and gorge himſelfe, and when he commeth home will diſgorge himſelfe againe, feeding his Hen or his young ones. Stock-doves live ordinarily (as *Pliny* affirmeth) thirty yeares. The Turtle-doves of all the reſt are the louingeſt to their mate: for you ſhall ſee them alwaies flye together, unleſſe one of them be kild, then the other will not live long after, but pine away.

All

All theſe infirmities in Poultry are cured by the firſt Medicine following.

The Flux of the belly.
Drowſineſſe of the braine.

The firſt Medicine.

YOu ſhall take *Peaſ-bean* and ſcald it, either with water or ſweet *Whay*, and give it the Poultry to eate, and it will ſtop any ſcowring in theſe houſe-fowle whatſoever, as hath been often experienced.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

The ſtopping of the belly.
All molten greaſe.
To avoyd bruiſed blood.

The ſecond Medicine.

TAke either bread made of *Wheat* or *Wheat* corne, but bread is the better, and put it into a ſmall trough, then put to the ſame a good quantity of mans *Urine*, newly made and warme, and let the Poultry eat the Bread or Corne out of the *Urine*, and it will cure them.

All

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The Pip. The stinging by wormes
The Roope. or venomous things.
All Lice.

The third medicine.

FIrst you shall pull away the scale from the Pip and the blacke scurfe from the Roope, and lay the sore raw and bare; then take of Salt, Rue, Pepper, and sweet Butter, of each a like quantity, and beat them together in a Morter till it come to a Salve, then with the same annoint the sores, and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

All sore eyes. All dimnesse of sight.

The fourth medicine.

TAke a leafe or two of ground Ivy, or as some call it Alehoofe, or ordinary ground Ivy, & chaw it well in your mouth; then sucking the juice thereof hard, spit it into the eyes of your Poultry, and thus doe twice or thrice a day. It is a most certaine cure, & often proved,

The

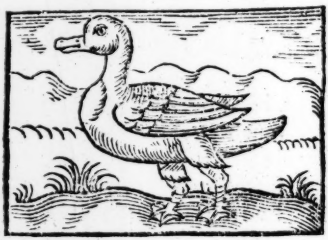
The tenth point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Water-fowle, as Geeſe, Ducks, Swans, Teyles, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, Flovers, Hens, Puets, Bytters, Guls, and ſuch like, with one Medicine onely.

The Character or nature of wilde fowle.

WIlde Fowle though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their generall natures there is ſmall variety: they all love to live together in flockes & heards, and in like manner they flye together, yet not in rout, but like ſouldiers, either in ſingle or in double files, and for the moſt part they flye triangle wiſe, one as it were leading the way, and the reſt in two wide branches following, by which meanes they gather more winde under them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they moſt joy: ſome write they flye ſo cloſe one after another, that the hindmoſt reſteth his head on him that flyeth before him: however, it is moſt certaine that they flye in a moſt decent

cent and comely order. They doe for the moſt part keepe one neſt, and in nourſhing their young are very diligent, hiding them in holes and in buſhes, and never diſcovering them till they be able to ſave themſelves by flying. They are of all creatures moſt watchfull,



ſeldome ſleeping, but when they are guarded by ſome of their kind They bring forth their brood commonly once a yeare, yet ſometimes twice: yet thoſe foules are rather domeſticall than wilde, for ſuch fruitfulneſſe ever ſpringeth from ſome extraordinary keeping.

All water-fowles for the moſt part are ſubject but to one infirmity onely, which is cured by this one Medicine following.

The Gargill.

The

The Medicine.

TAke a clove of Garlike pild, and bruiſe it a little, and roule it up in ſweet Butter, in faſhion of a Capons crain, and ſo give it the fowle, and thus give about three cloves of Garlike at a time, and no more, and it is a preſent cure for this diſeaſe, or for any other inward ſickneſſe that ſhall offend your water-fowle at any time whatſoever.

The eleventh point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in ſinging Birds, as the Nightingale, Lynnet, ſolitary Sparrow, Gold-finch, Bull-finch, Myskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Cord-all, Larke, Callander, Black-bird, Robbin, Throſtle, and ſuch like, with three Medicines onely.

The Character and nature of all manner of ſinging Birds.

ALl ſinging Birds generally do once a yeare change their colours in feathers, and alter their voyces in ſinging, and that in ſuch ſort that of a ſuddaine a man would ſay they were other Birds; which is a thing which hapneth

not unto the greater fowles except it be onely the Crane, for they will at ſometimes of the yeare grow blacker then at other ſome, eſpecially in their old age: ſo likewiſe the Blackbird will grow reddiſh, and in Summer hee ſingeth cleare and tunable, and in Winter he ſtuttereth and ſtammereth, but in December commonly he is cleane, mute, and dumbe al-

together: alſo if the Blacke-bird be a yeare old, and eſpecially the males, their bils turne white like Ivory, ſo likewiſe the Throſtles or Maviſſes all Summer are painted about the neckes with ſundry colours, but in the Winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale alſo ſingeth almoſt fifteene daies together in the height of the Spring, and will learne eaſily to whiſtle: and ſo generally all other ſinging Birds, ſing more at one time of the year than at another, except it be ſuch Birds as are altogether

gether domeſtical & tame, uſed only to heare, muſicke, the voyces of men, and continuall clamors, candle light and torch light, ſuch I ſay will not only ſing all the yeare long, but alſo all day and night without ceaſing, as may be daily diſcerned in many Noble mens & Gentlemens houſes. Theſe ſinging birds ſeldome ſing the firſt yeare; only in the winter-time they will a little record, and then when the ſpring approacheth, they will breake forth with their voyces and ſound their notes full and perfect. And of all theſe ſinging birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Stare, is moſt docible and apteſt both to tame and to learne all ſeverall tunes: they take delight in their cages and ſervitude, only they are apt to feed ſuddenly, and with their too much fatneſſe, often corrupt and dye ſuddenly; therefore it is not good at any time to let them bee without chalke, ſugar, or Chickweed, which is a great preſervative & preſent helpe againſt the diſeaſe of fatneſſe, and you muſt ſhift them in a freſh cage every month, and take their dung from them every morning, and then blow their meate; and when you ſhift their cages, put the two doores together and blow on them, and they will ſhift themſelves, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they

moult or caſt their feathers, ſpout a little wine on them, and it wil the ſooner make them moult their old coat: and for thoſe Birds that you would teach and bring up to whiſtle, you muſt hang their Cages in ſuch a place where they ſhall not heare the chirping of Sparrows, for naturally they will rather take the wilde note, as I have knowne by experience, and have heard Birds ſome crow like a Cock, and counterfet notes of Birds of other kinds contrary to their owne kind. The Stare of all other Birds is very apt, ready and tractable to be taught to whiſtle, and ſpeake, any thing without cutting or clipping the toung, as I have heard many ſpeake as plaine as any Parrot, but you muſt keepe them covered all over ſaving a place where they may ſee their meat and water, and as you would teach a Parrot, ſo teach them. And for the dieting of Birds, the Stare feedeth chiefly on raw beefe and bread ſoaked in water, both mixt together and ſmall minced; the Black-bird and Thruſh feedeth on raw beefe being whole, and ſtickt on a ſtick in their Cage: the Bulfinch and Linnet feed on Rapeſeeds, but you muſt take heed of Muſtard-ſeed, for they are like to Rape-ſeeds, and will make them pine away: The Canary bird doth feed on Canary-ſeeds and Rape-

ſeeds

ſeeds mixt together: The Robin and Nightingale feed on Oatmeale, or raw meat: but if you get them now and then ſome of the wormes that doe breed among the flower at the Bakers, it will much availe them.

All theſe infermities in ſinging Birds, are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All Melancholly.	Moutting.
Leanneſſe or miſlike.	All Lice.
Strangling of the breaſt.	The Roupe.
	The Pthiſicke.
The Apoplexie.	The Pip.
To bring the voice againe.	All conſtiveneſſe.
	The privy ſickneſſe.

The firſt Medicine.

TAke Sugar, Saffron and Figges, of each a like quantity, and either chaw them or beat them in a Morter, till they come to a paſte, and then give it the Bird to eat during the time of her ſickneſſe, and into her water put Mellon ſeeds bruiſed and chopt very ſmall; provided ever that you forget not in caſe of the Pip, or Rope, firſt to pluck off the ſcale or ſcab, and then to give the medicines after.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All ſores or wounds. All Gouts.

All Impoſtumes.

The ſecond Medicine.

TAke of Butter and of Hens greaſe, of each a like quantity, and melt them, and mixe them well together upon a ſoft and gentle fire; then with a feather dipt into it when it is reaſonable warme, annoint the ſore places, and if the wound be very great or deepe, then with a fine needle and a little red ſilke ſtitch it up, and then annoint it; and thus doe twice a day at the leaſt, and it will helpe them.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third Meaſcine following.

All blindeneſſe. All dimneſſe of
All ſore eyes. ſight.

The third Medicine.

TAke halfe a ſpoonefull of cleere running water, and a full ſpoonfull of the juice of Beets, and mix them well together, then with a feather either annoint the Birds eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth, ſpit it into the Birds eyes, and thus doe twice or thrice a day at the leaſt, and it will helpe them preſently.

The

The twelfth and laſt point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Hawkes, of what nature or quality ſoever they be, with ſix Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of all ſorts of Hawks.

THere be in faulconry, ſixteene kind of Hawkes, or birds, that live upon prey; and though every one have in them a ſpeciall note or character of much valour, yet ſome are much more valiant than other ſome, as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and ſuch like, are more valiant then the Goſſe hawke: Lanner, Kirr, Ringtaile, and ſuch like. The valiant Hawk ever truſſeth her prey in the aire, the leaſt valiant taketh her prey neere unto the ground, and moſt commonly upon the ground. The valiant Hawkes, alwaies build upon the hie rocks, and on the ſteepe cliffes, againſt which the rage of the Sea and water continually beateth. And the leſſe valiant Hawkes build in tall timber trees, where they have ſome ſmall ſhelter, & refuge: as for thoſe which build in ſome walls, or upon the ruines of old houſes, as the Keſtriis and ſuch like, they are moſt baſe

and cowardly, and neither fit for uſe nor imployment. The long-wingd Hawkes are fitteſt for the river, and kill both the Herne, and the other ſmaller fowle, as is the Mallard and Tayle: and the ſhort wingd Hawkes will kill them and the Hare alſo. The Merlin and Hobby take moſt delight in killing the Larke: the Sparrow-hawkes in killing the Blackbird, and the Musket in killing the Sparrow only; many other flights there be, as of the Pye, Jay, and ſuch like; but they are to be meaſured according to the mettle of the Hawke, for they

are flights of danger and force, and therefore it behoves the Hawke to have much cunning and much exercise before ſhee be brought to ſuch flights, leaſt that her mettle and raſhneſſe become her owne ruine, as many Faulkoners finde by dayly experience.

All

All theſe infirmities in Hawkes are cured by the firſt medicine following.

All inward and privy ſickneſſe of body.
All ſorts of wormes: Purging of glut.
The Pantas.
Conſtivenes in the body.
Caſting of the gorge.
To cauſe diſgeſtion.

The firſt Medicine.

TAke as much Agaricke as a peaſe, and wrap it either in a warme Pigeons heart or Chickens heart, or any other warme and bloudy fleſh, and give it to the Hawke to eate faſting in the morning, and it is a moſt ready and certaine cure.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All privy griefes in the head.
The Rye.
All Apoplexies.
All Rheumes.

The ſecond Medicine.

TAke as much Muſtard-ſeed bruiſd as will lie upon a three-halfepence, and lap it as aforeſaid, either in a warme Pigeons heart, Chickens heart, or other warme fleſh, and then dip it in the juyce of Roſemary and Sage well mixt together, and ſo give it the Hawke to eate faſting

fasting in the morning, and it will not onely purge and cleanse her, but also comfort and strengthen the brain exceedingly, as by proofe you shall find.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicines following.

All diseases in the eies. All bloud-shotten eies. All dimnes of sight. The pin and web.

The third Medicine.

TAke of the juice of ground Ivie, or Ale-hoofe half a spoonfull, and put it to as much fine searst ginger, as will lie on a threehalfe-pence, and being well mixt together with a small soft feather anoint the Hawks eie therewith, morning, noon, and night, and it is a most certaine cure, and often approved.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All diseases in the mouth. The Frounce. All Cankers.

The fourth Medicine.

TAke rough Alome and beat it to as fine a Powder as you can possibly get it, then take a spoonfull or two of the strongest and best wine vinegar, and mixe your alome with the same till it be as thicke as puddle; then take

a fine rag of Cambricke or Lawne, and dip it therein, and with the ſame rub the ſores well till they be ready to bleed, both morning, noon, and night, and it will cure it in a ſhort ſpace,

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.

All Impoſtumes. All wounds whatſoever.
All bruſes whatſoever. The Formicas.
All Excreſcions. To ſtanch bloud.

The fifth Medicine.

FIrſt, where there is any excreſcion of horny or bony ſubſtance, you ſhall cut it away, and lay the ſore open and bare, and then apply the ſalve which followeth. But in caſe of wounds, if the wounds be great or deepe, you ſhall firſt ſtitch it up with a fine needle and a little red ſilke, then take twenty raiſines of the ſun, and having pickt out the ſtones, boile them in halfe a pint of wine till it bee thick like pap; then beate it well together, and being very warme, apply it to the ſore places, renewing it once in foure and twenty houres till the ſores be healed: but if the fluxe of bloud be great, then you ſhall take Merchants waxe and drop it upon the veine which bleedeth, and it will preſently ſtanch it.

All

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt Medicine following.

The pin in the foot.	Bones broken.
The broken pounce.	Bones out of joynt.

The sixt Medicine.

FIrst, you shall place the member right if there be either breach or dislocation, then take of *Galbanum*, of white pitch, and of Turpentine, of each a like quantity, and melt them together on a soft fire, then plaster-wise spread it upon a linnen cloath, and so fould it about the sore; then splent it if need require, otherwise onely rowle it up with a fine linnen rag, and the remedy will soone be effected, as hath beene often by me and others seene, and proved by experience.

The

The nature of Red and Fallow Deere.

THough the Deere by a ſecret inſtinct of nature and the providence of God are their owne Phyſitians, and not needing the helpe of man, yet becauſe they are ſo ſerviceable for the uſe of man, I thought it not much impertinent from my diſcourſe, to ſhew their Character or nature. The Hart of all other beaſts loveth to heare Muſicke, and marvaileth at all things that he ſeeth, and taketh great pleaſure to behold them, as hath beene often ſeene by their gazing at the Bowe and Arrowes of the Hunter, or at a Carter, and the like; They are at mighty enmyty with Serpents, and renew their ſtrength by eating of them; they have alſo a ſtrange property; that if they goe to feed in young Springs or Coppes, they goe againſt the winde, and ſo can tell whether there be any perſon or not: and if any man chance to ſpit or piſſe upon any ſprig or branch in the Coppes: they will finde it out preſently and utterly abandon that place. Being hunted and ready to be taken by the Hounds, they

they will for their laſt refuge flye to houſes and places of reſort, rather to yeeld to man then to dogges: and as *Pliny* ſaith, they can indure to ſwim thirty miles end-waies: and when they are to paſſe any great River, to goe to Rut in ſome Ile or Forreſt, they aſſemble themſelves together in heards, and knowing the ſtrongeſt and beſt ſwimmer, they make him goe formoſt, and then hee which commeth the ſecond ſtayeth up his head upon the backe of the firſt, and all the reſt in like manner even unto the laſt: the foremoſt being weary the ſecond taking his place, and he commeth backeward. They goe to Rut about the midſt of September, and beare their young ones eight monthes: ſometimes they bring two calves at once: their little ones they practiſe and exerciſe to uſe their legges from the very beginning, leading them up to high rockes, teaching them to leape, run, and flye away, acquainting them with their dens and ſecret places of harbour: the males are horned, and they above all other living creatures caſt them every yeare once at a certaine time of the Spring, and to that purpoſe a little before their mewing they ſeeke out the moſt ſecret corners, and moſt out of the way to hide themſelves: when they are Pollards they

keepe

keepe close hidden, as if they were disarmed: and all this they doe as if they envyed that men should have good of any thing that they had. Their age may bee knowne by their heads, (for every yeare they have one more branch then they had the last yeare before) untill they come to sixe, after which time, they come new ever alike, so that their age cannot be discerned any more by their head, but their marke is taken by their mouth and teeth: for as they grow in age they have few or no teeth at all: yet the branches grow out of the roote, whereas all the while they were young they used to have them breake forth and standing out at the very forehead. At the first when they breake out againe they be like to the glandules, or kernels of dry skinne, that new put forth; then grow they with tender stalkes to retaine round and long knots, covered all over with a certaine plume-downe like velvet: so long as they be destitute of their hornes, and perceive their heads naked, they goe forth to relieve by night, and as they grow bigger and bigger they harden them in the hot Sunne, eft-soones making proofe of them against trees: and when they perceive they be tough and strong enough, then they goe abroad boldly. The Harts and

Hinds

Hinds may live an hundred yeares and upward.

Thus, gentle Reader, I have briefely ended my ſhort Epitome, craving nothing but this at thy hands, that when thou haſt made triall of theſe my approved remedies, and findeſt the profit to redound to thy ſelfe (as many heretofore have done) praiſe God, and thinke well of me thy friend.

FINIS.

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2 yards & a Coare quarter of Cloth	01	2	[illegible]
buttons	0	8	4
Silk & galowne	0	3	2
Silver purl	0	1	6
Making	0	5	0
fasings to ye sleeves at hands	0	0	8
	2	1	2
Dublitt Making	0	5	0
Lining	0	5	0
buttons of Silver	0	16	0
purle	0	1	6
bely pooree & Collar	0	1	0
3 skins	0	12	0